



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

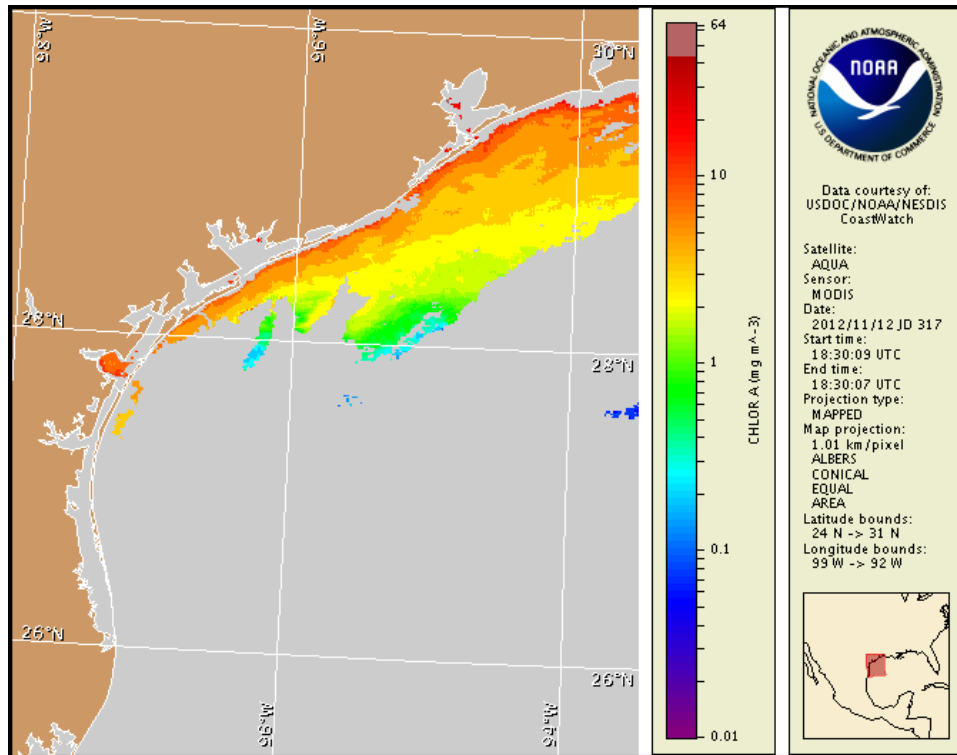
Tuesday, 13 November 2012

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, November 5, 2012



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from November 3 to 7 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Detailed sample information can be obtained through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at:

<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/water/envconcerns/hab/redtide/status.phtml>

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive:

<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html>

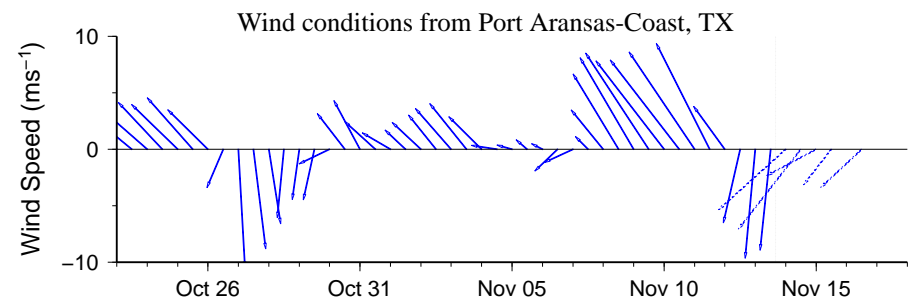
Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Texas red tide) at the coast in Texas. No respiratory impacts are expected alongshore Texas today through Monday, November 19. For information on area shellfish restrictions, contact the Texas Department of State Health Services.

Analysis

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* at the coast in Texas. The Imaging FlowCytobot, located at the University of Texas Marine Science Institute Pier in Port Aransas, indicates background concentrations of *K. brevis* (TAMU; 11/9). Recent MODIS imagery (11/12, shown left) is obscured by clouds Mustang Island to south of the Rio Grande, limiting analysis in this region. Elevated to high chlorophyll (2-13 $\mu\text{g/L}$) is visible stretching along- and offshore from Sabine Pass to the Mustang Island area. Elevated chlorophyll is not indicative of the presence of *K. brevis* and is most likely due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast. Forecast models based on predicted near-surface currents indicate a potential maximum transport of 120 km south from the Port Aransas region from November 12-16.

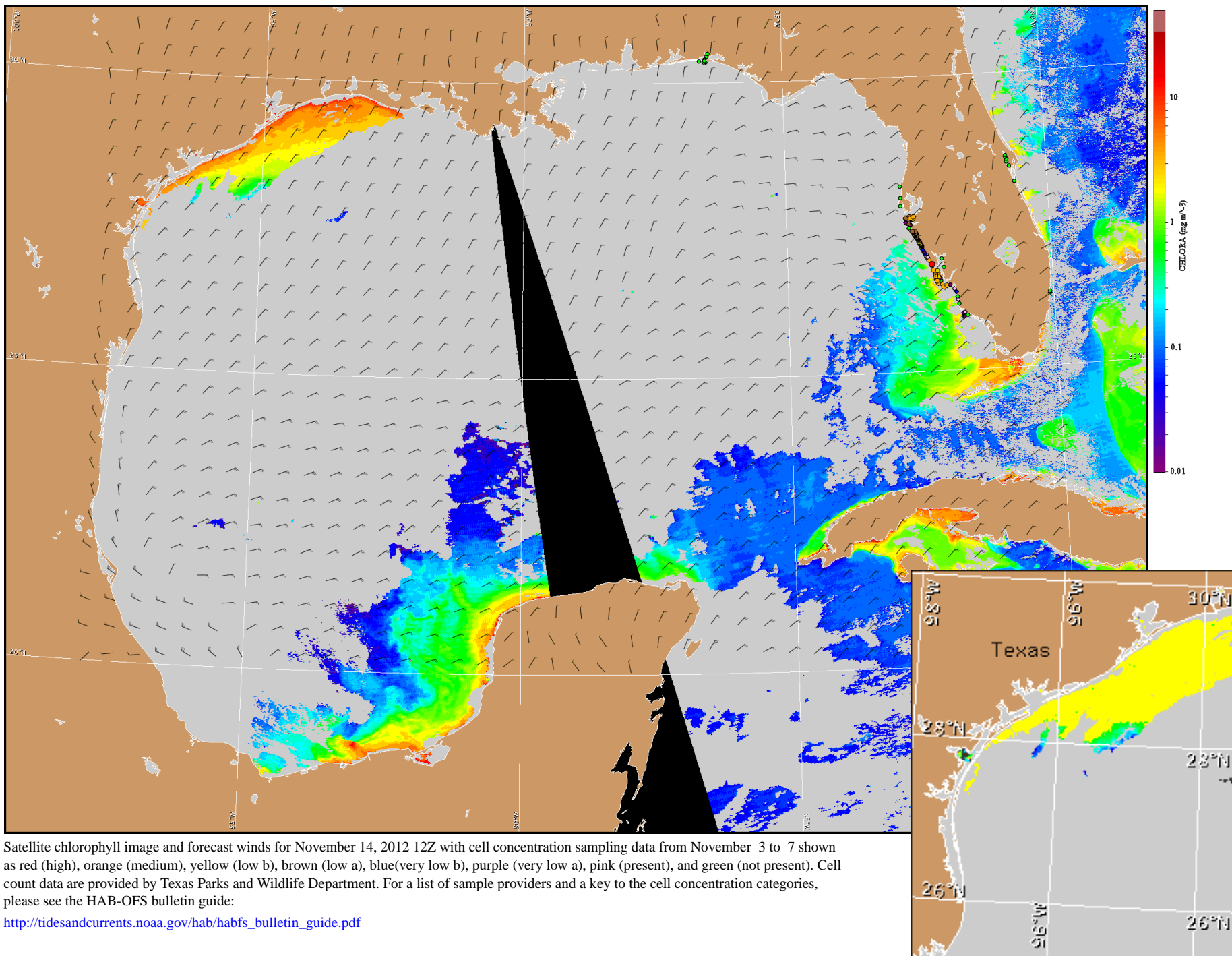
Kavanaugh, Derner



Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

Wind Analysis

Port Aransas: Northeast winds (15-25kn, 8-13m/s) today. Northeast winds (10-15kn, 5-8m/s) Wednesday to Saturday becoming east winds (10-15kn) Saturday night.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for November 14, 2012 12Z with cell concentration sampling data from November 3 to 7 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue(very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

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Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).